

FOLIO

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA STAFF BULLETIN

EDMONTON 7, ALBERTA

JANUARY 30, 1969

Three Universities Campaign described to businessmen

WALTER H. JOHNS, *President of the University*, spoke to the Council of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce at their luncheon meeting, January 22, 1969. His purpose, he said, was to explain "the situation in which the three Universities in this province find themselves at the present time, rather than to make a special plea for funds," so that "senior members of the Edmonton business community might understand exactly why the Campaign is being carried on this year."

He continued:

The last time I addressed this Council I referred to The University of Alberta as "a city within a city." I believe the term was reasonably apt at that time, but I can assure you it is much more so today than it was two or three years ago. Higher education has undergone phenomenal changes in the last five years in Canada, and has become a subject of discussion in the press and on the radio and television, from many points of view. I am afraid that the emphasis has been too heavily laid on such topics as student unrest, chiefly because these are dramatic and "newsworthy," while at the same time, too little emphasis has been laid on the changes that have been taking place in universities, and on the positive achievements they have to their credit. There has been a tendency, also, to overlook the thousands of students on every campus who are at university to secure an education, and who are quietly going about their business of learning without invading administrative offices or marching in parades with placards and banners. They still constitute by far the greatest element in our universities, and in them lies the hope for our future progress in all aspects of business, professional, political, and social life.

Perhaps the one outstanding phenomenon is the explosive rate of growth that has taken place in universities across this country, and in particular at such institutions as The University of Alberta. When I became president just ten years ago on February 1, the number of students registered in University courses in this province was only slightly over 5,000. On The University

of Alberta campus the registration was just under 5,000, with about 260 students registered at the Calgary branch, as it was then known, and a few others scattered at such institutions as Mount Royal College. Today three Universities and their affiliated Junior Colleges have something of the order of 23,500 students, with The University of Alberta alone having 15,200 full-time, day-time students registered, in addition to many more students of partial registration, and students registered for credit courses in the Evening Credit Program.

Our own increase last year, from September 1967 to September 1968, was almost 2,300 students, which is a number equivalent to the total registration of many well known and justly famous universities in this country. It is almost the equivalent of adding the total enrolment of Trent University and Mount Allison University to our numbers—and all this in a single year! These additional students cover the whole spectrum of the University, and call for a wide variety of facilities. Nearly 500 of them were in the Faculty of Arts; over 600 were in the Faculty of Education; approximately 400 were in the Faculty of Science; and about 270 in the Faculty of Graduate Studies. The rest were distributed among the various faculties and schools.

If we remember that the average university student requires approximately 250 gross square feet of space, we can see that 2,300 extra students calls for 575,000 extra square feet of space, or the equivalent of three buildings the size of the new General Services Building we opened last fall. But this is for the students alone, and does not take into consideration completely the pressures these students exert on other University facilities such as our gymnasias, the Students' Union Building, the Libraries, etc. Nor does it take into consideration the added needs for parking space and the added difficulties in access to the campus.

The provincial government has been very generous in providing us with funds for new buildings, as well as for operating purposes, but in recent years our ability to provide the wide variety of physical accommodation necessary has fallen short of

the rapidly growing numbers of new students.

You may accuse us at the University of bad planning in estimating the numbers of new students. I think I can say, in our own defence, that we have not entirely misjudged the numbers completing matriculation requirements each year and graduating from high school, but we have failed to estimate properly three or four other factors. These are (1) proportion of high school graduates coming to university, (2) the number of students returning to university some time after high school graduation, and (3) the numbers of students attracted to The University of Alberta from outside the province because of its growing reputation in a wide variety of areas.

Whatever the reasons, the students are here and we must do our best to accommodate them. You might suggest that we should impose quotas, as is done in many universities in the United Kingdom and some of the major universities in the United States, particularly the private institutions such as Harvard, Stanford, Princeton, Yale, and others. In the first place, I should say that we do have quotas in effect in a number of areas already, including the Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Dental Hygiene, Pharmacy, and Library Science. We have carefully avoided quotas in such areas as Agriculture, Arts, Business Administration and Commerce, Education, Engineering, Household Economics, Law, and Science, and it is here that our largest increases have taken place. We do not have precise quotas in the Faculty of Graduate Studies, though a number of departments are limited in the number of students they can take because of staff and space criteria. We feel that it should be a matter of public policy for us to admit all qualified students to the limit of our ability, and this we are trying to do.

There is another reason for the growth of physical facilities on the campus, which should not be overlooked. This has to do with the increased complexity of buildings for teaching and research, and in particular those which require laboratories equipped with such features as electron microscopes, controlled temperature chambers, computers

and data processing units, and even closed circuit television facilities. The old days of the classroom, the simple lab, and the instructor's office, are disappearing with respect to an increasing number of faculties and schools. Even foreign language departments now require language laboratories, which take up a good deal of space, and this is true of an increasing range of academic disciplines.

Finally, the disease of inflation, and the rising costs of labor and materials make expenditures for new buildings increase at an accelerating pace.

One question that we are constantly asked is "why does not the government give the University all the money it needs? Why must the universities appeal to the public?"

In answer to this question I should say that in the past ten years the capital assets of The University of Alberta have risen from \$22.5 million in 1958-59 to approximately \$140 million in 1968-69. The provincial government has supplied the major portion of the funds required to produce these capital assets, though some have come from federal sources and from loans through the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and other sources, such as the government itself. Furthermore, the Government of Alberta has pledged an additional \$185 million for the three Universities over the period 1967 to 1972 for capital purposes. This works out at about \$37 million a year for all three Universities, at a time when the enrolments are rising by leaps and bounds, and the increase in research adds additional burdens to our space problems. It should be remembered, also, that part of this money is required for equipment, and part for sewers, electrical circuits, paving, landscaping, street lighting, parking and other capital developments, apart from the buildings themselves.

Because of their own growing financial commitments, and the spectre of increasing deficits, the government has felt that the University should be encouraged to raise money from the general public to add to what the government itself is prepared to commit. The government feels also, as do the three Boards of Governors, that our Universities provide service that is national, as well as provincial, in scope (and even international), and we should do as other universities in other provinces have done, namely, to look for support on a national basis and, in particular, from national business concerns and our alumni who are serving from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland, and all over the world. This is the first public campaign the Alberta Universities have ever undertaken for general capital needs,

and we believe we are the only universities in this country who have not done so before.

Finally, the government has agreed to match the contributions, dollar for dollar, so that the facilities for our Alberta Universities can keep apace with the increasing enrolment.

At the same time as the government is allocating very substantial sums from their provincial revenues to capital buildings and equipment, they are contributing very heavily, indeed, to the operating costs of the University. Even with what may seem to be high tuition fees from the students, the government must still contribute in the neighborhood of 80 per cent of the operating cost of The University of Alberta, and perhaps a higher proportion in the other two institutions.

Another question that is frequently asked is whether universities are making full use of their present facilities, and whether they should not go into full-time operation around the clock and throughout the year.

The answer, like the question, is twofold. It is too much to ask of human beings to insist that they attend classes during the watches of the night, or what might be called "the graveyard shift." As it is, the University is busy from eight in the morning until eleven at night—fifteen hours a day—in a variety of ways, including Evening Credit Programs, non-credit Extension classes, regular laboratories, meetings and seminars, and students studying in the Libraries or working in the laboratories on their own projects. Anyone who has tried to find a parking place on the campus in the evening will understand what I mean.

It has been said that the University should operate on a year-round basis, and not "close down" for five months of the year. In the first place, several of our faculties, including Medicine and Dentistry, operate nearly nine months of the year, and not just seven or eight. In the second place, we have the Summer Session, with about 4,000 extra students on the campus, which lasts through July and half of August. Third, our graduate students, currently numbering nearly 1,800, are at work the year round—or at least the major portion of them. Finally, there are always extra activities scheduled for the intersession periods, including conferences, seminars, short courses, refresher courses, and other projects, many of which could not be held here in the regular session.

The so-called trimester system has been tried in a number of universities, and experience has shown that it is far from an unmixed blessing. Some who have tried it have abandoned it, and others are finding it

difficult to sustain as an effective instrument of higher education. We have given a great deal of thought to this at The University of Alberta, and feel that if there is an adjustment in the high school program which results in large numbers of students completing matriculation requirements at the end of the calendar year, we should make preparations to admit them early in the new year, as we did with the student veterans in January, 1946. I think this program has a good deal of merit, provided that we admit new students to the first year in January, have them complete their year of study in August, and carry on in the second year beginning in September. It would be difficult, but far from impossible, to offer a continuing program of first-year courses in this way, though it would be very uneconomical and extremely difficult to extend this type of program into the advanced subjects of the sophomore year and higher. Personally, I should favor the "January class" system, in spite of the difficulties it makes for housing, catering, and administering the complex problem of time-tables, staffing, and so on.

You will be interested in knowing of our plans for new buildings, and I should like to touch on this briefly. The first building one that has been talked about for decades—a separate building for the Faculty of Law, housing also the Institute for Law Research and Reform. This building will go up in the Garneau area very shortly, and will meet a long-felt need, particularly at a time when registration in Law has gone up at a surprising rate, after having been stable for a number of years. Our fine arts departments—Music, Art, and Drama—have never had a home of their own, and are located in scattered areas throughout the campus, so a new Fine Arts Building in the north end of the North Garneau site is among the buildings contemplated.

Our Physics and Chemistry Buildings were planned for a total student population of 6,500, and are today completely inadequate. Our Department of Mathematics, which was once housed in the Physics Building, is occupying rented quarters in the Campus Tower building off the campus. Other departments and faculties are desperately short of space, though some will soon be adequately accommodated. For example, the Departments of Botany, Zoology, Microbiology, Genetics, and Psychology, will soon be able to find a place in the new Biological Sciences Complex at the north end of the campus. At the present time their state is almost pathetic, and it is only the hope of a brighter day that keeps the faculty in these departments putting

up with their present difficulties. Even the Faculty of Education, which moved into its spacious new building on 87 Avenue, is finding that space inadequate, and the only solution this past year was to move the Department of Educational Administration into the General Services Building on 116 Street.

I could go on giving specific examples of our needs, but I think this is not necessary. I should like to conclude with a word about our students, and about the value of a university to the citizens of this community.

I have recently spoken to groups of businessmen and alumni in such varied centres of population as Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and Vancouver. Everywhere I have gone I have found people saying that our graduates are among the best in Canada. They like them because they are not only thoroughly grounded in their special field of study, but they are fine young people as well. This is very gratifying to us at the University, and I am sure it will be the same to you who are the parents of these young people.

Finally, a word about the economic value of University to our community. It is first of all the business generated by the 15,000 students themselves, many of whom are married and constitute a family unit, rather than individuals. Add to these over 1,000 faculty members, most of whom are family units indirectly, and over 2,000 non-academic staff. The effect they have on all aspects of the business and community life is very substantial, indeed. The University, as a centre of specialized knowledge in a variety of areas ranging from Medicine to Agriculture, contributes in significant ways to the well-being of the citizens in the community they serve. It is good business to have a good university in one's midst, and we hope that in spite of our defects, you will find us to be a good part of Edmonton and worthy of your consideration and your support.

TWO ADDED TO COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRESIDENT

Two more members of the 11-member presidential advisory selection committee were named on January 27. At its regular meeting, the General Faculty Council elected ROBERT G. BALDWIN, Professor and Chairman of English, and ARTHUR G. MCCALLA, Professor of Plant Biochemistry and Dean of Graduate Studies. Dr. Baldwin was nominated by the floor and Dr. McCalla by the nominations committee.

The new members will join JOHN E. BRADLEY, chairman, and R. K. BANNISTER

and D. K. YORATH of the Board of Governors. Representatives from the Alumni Association, the Association of Academic Staff at The University of Alberta, and the Students' Union have yet to be chosen. Chancellor F. P. GALBRAITH will represent the Senate.

ESKIMO STUDY PLANNED

RUSSELL S. MACARTHUR, Professor of Educational Psychology, will conduct a three-year comparative study of the effects of cultural influences on the development of intellectual abilities among Eskimos and Central Africans. Dr. MacArthur has been awarded a Canada Council research grant of \$11,315, for the first year of the \$40,000 study.

The project is part of the International Study of Eskimos, associated with the International Biological Programme (IBP), a 50-nation, eight-year research program. Canadian, American, Danish, and French scientists will study Eskimos at Igloodik near Baffin Island, Wainwright in Alaska, and in Greenland.

Dr. MacArthur's study will be the first opportunity to relate intellectual and psychosocial characteristics of Eskimos to variables from the disciplines of genetics, demography, epidemiology, anthropometry, nutrition, ecology, physiology, and psychology. He will investigate the mental abilities most and least affected by differences in cultural backgrounds and particular cultural influences related to the development of particular abilities. Interest will be focussed on the abilities the native peoples have developed in adapting to their own natural and cultural environments and on the potential of individuals to develop abilities likely to be useful in adapting to a more technological way of life.

Dr. MacArthur will study samples of Canadian Eskimos, Greenland Eskimos, and Zambian Africans, aged 9 to 30. Groups of Zambian Africans and Alberta whites will provide complements to assist in interpretation of the psychological significance of the Eskimo data.

PEOPLE

HENRY J. F. LOWIG, Professor of Mathematics, addressed the Department of Mathematics Colloquium on January 23. Dr. Lowig's topic was "On the Prime Quotients of a Distributive Lattice."

LEONARD E. GADS, Associate Dean of Engineering, addressed the assembled engineering students of the University of Manitoba on January 22. Mr. Gads spoke on the education, training, and employment of engineers in the Soviet Union as part of the series, "Engineering in Society."

JOHN J. BERGEN, CHARLES S. BUMBERGER, and DAVID FRIESEN, Associate Professors of Educational Administration, presented a symposium on university attitudes at the CRE-CERA/ACCE convention in Victoria on January 28. Their presentation, based on current research, was titled "The Beginning University Student."

VISITORS

DALE REUBART, Associate Professor of Piano and Theory at the University of British Columbia, will appear in recital for the Department of Music on Tuesday, February 4 at 8:30 p.m. in Convocation Hall. Works by Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt, and Copland will be performed. Admission is free.

On Wednesday, February 5, Mr. Reubart will conduct coaching sessions for pianists and all others who wish to attend, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

DENIS NOBLE, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, will spend his sabbatical year (1969-70) in the Department of Physiology. Dr. Noble is known for his work in extending to the cardiac muscle the Nobel Prize-winning work of Hodgkin and Huxley on the ionic basis of the nerve action potential.

Dr. Noble will be located in the Biophysics Unit of the department, where RICHARD B. STEIN, Associate Professor of Physiology, is studying "learning" in simple neuronal systems. KEIR PEARSON, a former Australian Rhodes Scholar presently at Oxford, will join the group in July as Assistant Professor of Physiology. Dr. Pearson will work on the neural control of co-ordinated movement.

JAMES REANEY, Professor of English at the University of Western Ontario, and "Playwright in Residence" at the Shakespearean Festival in Stratford, visited the Departments of English and Drama on January 16 and 17. Dr. Reaney, who is the author of several volumes of poetry and editor and publisher of the literary magazine *Alphabet*, gave a reading to the English department and joined a panel on the problems of a literary magazine in Canada.

To the Department of Drama, Dr. Reaney, who writes, publishes and sometimes directs his plays, spoke on playwriting programs and a Canadian dramatic tradition.

IAN C. P. SMITH, of the Division of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of the National Research Council of Canada, will conduct two seminars in the Department of Biochemistry. On January 30, Dr. Smith will speak on "Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Studies on Nucleotides and Transfer RNA," and on January 31, his topic will be "Electron Spin Resonance Studies on Ribonuclease A." Both seminars are at 4 p.m. in Room 202 of the Medical Sciences Building.

TRAVEL BUREAU ORGANIZED

The Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees is establishing an information bureau for educational travel, study, and work programs available to Canadians in overseas countries, and to Canadians and non-Canadians in Canada.

For the first few months of operation, the bureau will concentrate on collecting all the information available regarding such programs. The organization hopes to provide the following services:

1. Collection of information regarding programs overseas for Canadians; programs in Canada for visiting groups and individuals; programs in Canada for Canadians.
2. Provision and publication of this information to individuals and groups in Canada.
3. Publicizing of Canadian programs through comparable agencies in other countries.
4. The referral of requests, from individuals and groups wishing to take part in such programs, to the appropriate organizations.

CSOST is a non-governmental service organization, and enjoys the support of the Department of the Secretary of State, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, the Department of Education of the Province of Ontario, the Youth Department of the Province of Alberta, the Ministry of Education of the Province of Quebec.

Departments, organizations, and individuals organizing programs which may be of interest to the bureau, or wishing to use its services, may correspond with CSOST at 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

EXTENSION COURSES OFFERED

During February, the Department of Extension will offer two seminars and a short course.

From February 2 to 21, a course in socio-economic principles and practice in area development, jointly arranged by the Department of Extension and the Alberta Department of Agriculture, will be given at Edson. The purpose of the course is to train all interested people in the techniques and process of the interdisciplinary approach to socio-economic area development, and it will deal with the application of the basic principles of many disciplines to the resolution of practical development problems.

A seminar on "The Computer as an Architect's Assistant" will be held on February 14 in Corbett Hall. Featured speakers will be RODOLFO J. AGUILAR, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at Louisiana State University and GORDON H. SYMS, Assistant Professor of Computing Science at The University of Alberta.

A two-day seminar on Management and Motivation, conducted by A. G. PERRONI, Associate Professor of Business Administration and Commerce, and RODNEY E. SCHNECK, Associate Professor of Business Administration and Commerce, is scheduled for February 7 and 8 in Corbett Hall.

Descriptive brochures and application forms can be obtained from the Department of Extension.

MAIL FOR BOREAL INSTITUTE

The Boreal Institute Library has requested that all correspondence and publications for the Library be addressed to The Librarian, Boreal Institute Library, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

DIRECTORY CHANGES SOUGHT

A new edition of the University Directory is now being prepared.

Corrections and additions are being solicited, *in writing*, by the University Publications Office. Supplies of "pink forms" (for corrections to the staff section), and "green forms" (for the offices section) are being distributed this week to departmental offices. Correction forms will not be mailed to individual faculty members, as was done in the past.

The staff section should include all full- and part-time academic and professional staff and non-academic staff with supervisory positions.

Deadline for corrections is February 5, 1969.

PERSONAL NOTICES

Staff members may forward notices to reach the Editor by 9 a.m. the Friday prior to publication. They must be typed, and not exceed 35 words including heading. Advertisements received will be published at the Editor's discretion.

RAILWAY enthusiasts interested in an Easter weekend excursion to Prince Rupert, B.C., in CN charter sleeping-observation car, please telephone Manus Sasonkin at 434-4489 after 8:30 for details.

FOR RENT—House in Aspen Gardens. Furnished or unfurnished. Three bedrooms. Study or main floor bedroom. 2½ baths. Family room with fireplace. Kitchen with dishwasher. Laundry room. Two-car garage. Available from September 1, 1969. Page Harrison, local 3231 or 434-8342.

FOR RENT—Four-bedroom house in Crestwood. 12 minutes from the University. Available for one year, from August 1, 1969. Contact C. Kay, local 4549 or 488-8563.

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The University of Alberta
Edmonton 7, Alberta

Advisory Committee: Henry Kreisel
(Associate Dean of Graduate Studies);
D. D. Betts (Professor of Physics);
Aylmer A. Ryan (Provost and Executive
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Published for the staff and other interested persons by the University Publications Office, telephone 432-4991. Printed by the Printing Department. Distributed by the Public Relations Office, telephone 432-4201.

AUTHORIZED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, AND FOR PAYMENT OF POSTAGE IN CASH. POSTAGE PAID AT EDMONTON.

One of the collages made by students after a Bible study meeting shows H. Rap Brown, defiant even though manacled, press photographs of the summer riots in American cities and details of magazine advertising. The sum of the disparate parts is statement on rights.



The University
chaplains
meet students
with terms
the students
understand

Goodman, Guevara, guitars, and God

By Jack Chambers
TRAIL Staff Writer

University chaplains must be "centres for confusion to express itself," says Paul Goodman, the American novelist, critic and wit, whose voice is one of the most respected among contemporary intellectuals. The three full-time chaplains at The University of Alberta are willing to accept that, and are working toward more effective ways of realizing it. "We aren't involved with a very 'churchy' group at all," according to Pastor H. J. Keil, the Lutheran representative. "In fact, a lot of the

people who are secure in their faith never come to see us. Those who do are students rebelling against the church, students who are looking for something."

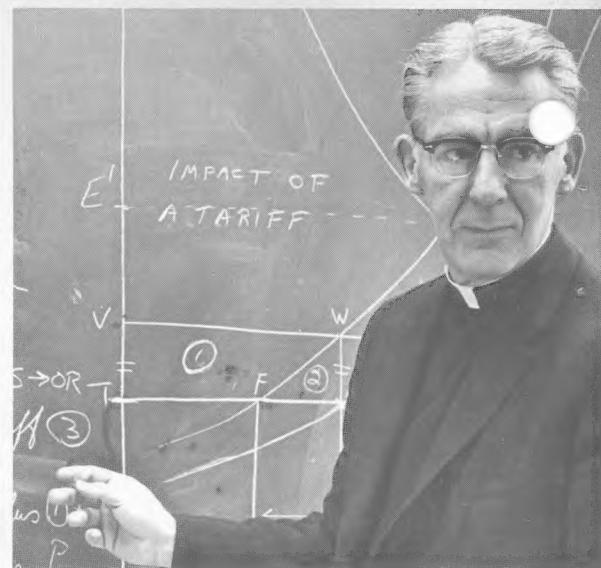
None of the men approves of the image of a chaplain as a Bible-spouting, righteous individual with set answers for all questions. Occasionally students from solid, church-centred backgrounds seek them out, probably after some prodding from their parents, simply for the kind of reassurance that might have been given by the older, more traditional campus cleric. Such students are generally discouraged—or, as the Reverend Barry Moore, the United Church chaplain,

says, "put off"—from taking up a great deal of the chaplains' time in individual sessions.

The outward signs of the "new style" of campus cleric are seen everywhere in their office area, in the Students' Union Building. Prominent on the desk of Mr. Moore is a copy of the paperback edition of contemporary prayers entitled *Are You Running With Me, Jesus?* by Malcolm Boyd, the hip, sometimes slangy Anglican who was once known as "the Espresso Priest." On the wall of the office of the Reverend Murdith McLean, the Anglican chaplain, is a bright red poster with a picture of Che Guevara in the



McLean



Moore

Pendergast

Keil

"We don't want people to think we're a bunch of nuts, but we have to encourage the students to do what they find significant"

middle and a quotation from Guevara on the unimportance of death to one who has lived successfully. The poster was put there more or less as a joke, explains Mr. McLean, by two students; it remains there, he explains, because the quotation is relevant, and has significance for the students because it is in the words of one of their archetypal figures.

In the Meditation Room across the hall, the students have hung posters dealing, perhaps obliquely, with religious themes. The posters are collages of magazine clippings, and they make their point by the juxtaposition of the unexpected. For example, one of them shows a very kempt little girl pushing a button in a shining new car, while over her head is the mushroom cloud of an atomic explosion. Another features a long white crucifix that droops down over pictures of starvation and bloodshed. The paste-ups were made after a Bible study meeting conducted by Mr. Moore and Mr. McLean.

While the three chaplains share many ideas about how to carry out their duties, they come from very different backgrounds. Herbert J. Keil, the Lutheran pastor, is the senior member, now in his ninth year at the University. Previously he had congregations in Vernon, British Columbia, and Moose Horn, Manitoba. He received his B.D. at the Lutheran College and Seminary in

Saskatoon, after taking his B.A. at the University of Saskatchewan.

Murdith McLean is in his fourth year as Anglican chaplain. He came to the University after completing his M.A. in philosophy at the University of Birmingham. He earned his B.A. at The University of Alberta in 1960, and his Licentiate in Theology at St. John's College of the University of Manitoba in 1961.

Barry Moore studied at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, before his appointment as United Church chaplain at the University in July, 1966. He had served as minister at Peace River after completing his Bachelor of Commerce and Master of Sacred Theology at the University of Toronto.

Together they practise a pervasive ecumenism. They cooperate with one another on everything from sharing a secretary to bringing together their congregations for worship services, which has been done four times so far this year.

Mr. McLean and Mr. Moore have a formal agreement, sanctioned by the Alberta Conference of United Churches and the Anglican Diocese of Edmonton, which allows them to collaborate on celebration and communion services, Sunday evening forums, Bible study groups, confirmation classes, and all other aspects of life within their churches. Mr. Keil is wholly sympathetic with this

but, as he says, such closeness is "very delicate among certain fringe areas of the Lutheran church." Nevertheless, he takes advantage of the freedom he is allowed and collaborates on worship services and other special events.

Ecumenism is a practical necessity to the chaplains. According to the registration statistics, there are 4,100 students with United Church backgrounds, 1,700 Anglicans and over 700 Lutherans. Obviously, there are not enough chaplains to go around, and one way to accomplish more is by pooling their efforts.

But first of all their ecumenism is an ideal. Barry Moore says, "We look out over the campus and say, 'What should we be doing?' And it's the same thing for all of us. Denomination just doesn't fit. The University isn't organized denominationally."

The problems that lead some students to seek out a chaplain are diverse. A consensus of opinion among the chaplains indicates that the most pressing areas in a student's life include (not necessarily in this order) studies, sex, the strangeness of the environment—especially among students from the country—and (in what Murdith McLean calls the "current jargon") a crisis of identity. In general the lack of reluctance on the part of students in seeking out the chaplains is felt to be an indication of "how biting their problems are."



To ensure that their functions are relevant to the students, the chaplains work very closely with student groups.

The Lutheran Student Movement Council includes 14 members, and the Parish Council for United Church and Anglican students includes 12 members. As a result, ritual is being liberated from the trappings which were appropriate one or more generations ago, and plans are under way for services which incorporate poetry, dance and folk music. This is the direction that seems to be an obligation for a minister who sincerely wants to reach his young parish. Barry Moore, speaking for all three, says, "The students must make expression to God with something they can make expression with." They are encouraged to do just that by the University chaplains.

At St. Joseph's College, the situation is different but the spirit is the same. Instead of one chaplain the duties are shared by seven Basilian Fathers, because Father R. A. Pendergast, the official chaplain, must devote much of his time to academic duties in the Department of Economics where he is an Assistant Professor.

However, modernity prevails. The Catholics are every bit as aware as the Protestant chaplains that their efforts will be wasted unless they find meaningful ways for the students to express

themselves. This is probably more remarkable in the church which, until the time of Pope John XXIII, was known for its stringent conservatism, and which in some areas is still more conservative than other Christian groups. Father Pendergast acknowledges this when he says, "We don't want people to think we're a bunch of nuts, but we have to encourage the students to do what they find significant."

The chief vehicle for student expression is the Mass, which is said three times a day during the week and five times on Sunday in the St. Joseph's College chapel. Students sometimes refer to this as a "happening" because of its spontaneous and informal atmosphere. Since there are no pews, the congregation sits on the carpeted floor. The hymns are modern and folk-like; the sermons are short and perceptive.

Guitars and a bass—occasionally accompany the singing, but this "depends a lot on whether the kids have their guitars with them." No one is specifically asked to bring his guitar but anyone is welcome to do so, and usually someone does.

Ecumenism is a part of the program at St. Joseph's as well. The priests meet regularly with the chaplains, and

participate with them in special religious events such as the ecumenical service which opened the Meditation Room last fall.

There are about 1,300 registered Roman Catholic students on campus, and the problems that they bring to their chaplain are the same as those which are met by all the chaplains. "But chaplains aren't always meeting 'problem' cases," Father Pendergast adds, and his colleagues of other denominations agree. "A lot of kids find their faith on campus. You don't hear as much about these as you do about those who lose their faith, but it's true. Suddenly they discover what it really means to them. Like everything else during the university years, their faith matures."

Daily Mass at St. Joseph's College is sometimes referred to by students as "a happening." The traditional trappings of church services, such as straight-backed pews, are dispensed with, and the congregation is encouraged to make its presence felt in its responses to the liturgy. Here Father E. Daley, the Director of Student Affairs at St. Joseph's College, serves communion at a weekday noon Mass.



The story on the preceding pages has been reprinted from THE NEW TRAIL, December 1967, published by The University of Alberta for its alumni and friends

University Chaplains: A Brief Directory

Pastor H. J. Keil 158C Students' Union Building
Resident Chaplain
Lutheran Church
Telephone 432-4513

The Reverend Murdith McLean 158D Students' Union Building
Resident Chaplain
Anglican Church of Canada
Telephone 432-4620

The Reverend Barry Moore 158E Students' Union Building
Resident Chaplain
United Church of Canada
Telephone 432-4621

Rabbi Alexander Graubart 158F Students' Union Building
Chaplain
Beth Shalom Congregation
Telephone 488-6333

Miss Marjorie Long 11227 72 Avenue
Resident Advisor
Varsity Christian Fellowship
Telephone 434-1784

The Reverend R. A. J. Pendergast, CSB St. Joseph's College
Chaplain
Telephone 433-1569 or 439-2311
Roman Catholic Church

Miss Donna Petrosky 11120 83 Avenue
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